

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT MANIECE

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 2003*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of Black History Month, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the many accomplishments of distinguished African-Americans in Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

Dr. Robert Maniece is presently serving as interim Superintendent for the Quitman County School District. In 1967, Robert Maniece led a number of black students over to then Marks Junior High, a predominately white school. That action led to the integration of the public school in 1971.

In the same year the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King visited Marks, he also visited Mississippi's Cotton Street, the street on which Robert and his family lived. This is the place where Dr. King witnessed families so victimized by poverty that he created the Poor People Campaign. Thereafter, Robert and his family members became heavily involved in this fight to rid the Nation of poverty and want. He has traveled to Washington, D.C. many times to participate in the protests and has continued to fight the fight for those in the greatest need.

In 1993, he became Director of Instruction and Professional Development Coordinator for Quitman Mississippi County Schools. In that position, he has led the District from academic probation to one of the best performing schools in all the Mississippi Delta and the State.

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**CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE IN  
EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE**
**HON. DIANE E. WATSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 2003*

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to echo my colleagues' concerns with the prevailing digital divide in African American communities.

As our society continues to make leaps and bounds in the digital information age, too many people are still left behind. It is especially evident in the African American communities, where currently only four out of ten African-Americans have access to internet access—30 points behind the national average. This sharp contrast continues to represent a very substantial and real divide in our society.

But the picture is not all gloomy. In 2001, for instance, internet usage among African Americans increased by 31 percent, as compared to 19 percent among whites. High-tech companies have also begun to focus on technological literacy among our nation's students, such as Microsoft's recent initiative to donate a \$15 million software grant to Historically Black College and University campuses.

Now it's up to this Congress to do more. The Omnibus Appropriations bill we just passed has under-funded many of the pro-

grams aimed to stimulate technological usage and access for more Americans, among them the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, the Community Technology Centers (CTC), and the Technology Opportunities Program (TOP).

We must recommit ourselves to those resources. We must also maintain an open market for competition in the telecommunications industry so that better services can be brought to more communities at lower prices.

I urge my colleagues today to work towards those goals.

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**NATIONAL PEACE CORPS DAY,  
FEBRUARY 28, 2003**
**HON. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 2003*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is National Peace Corps Day. It is with great pleasure that I send my congratulations to Peace Corps volunteers serving throughout the world as we celebrate the Peace Corps' 42 years of service.

Forty-two years ago, President John F. Kennedy mobilized a generation to work in developing nations around the world in education, community development, agriculture, health care, and public works. Although each volunteer is given a particular role in a community, the most important job is the simple day-to-day interaction each volunteer has with the people of the villages in which they serve.

Since 1961, over 168,000 Americans have volunteered their expertise, time, and energy to foster development and progress in 136 countries. There is no greater symbol of America's generosity than American volunteers living and working in partnership with the people of developing nations to encourage education and opportunity.

As grass-roots ambassadors, Peace Corps volunteers have conveyed the message of freedom and hope to communities in need of help. In doing so, they have strengthened the ties of international friendship and understanding, and have spread the spirit of sharing that is so fundamental to American society.

It is my deepest hope that we continue to recognize and support the Peace Corps' work. By honoring the Peace Corps, we reaffirm our nation's commitment to strengthen freedom and create opportunities around the world.

I am very happy to join with Peace Corps volunteers, past and present, to celebrate National Peace Corps Day 2003.

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**WHITE MARLINS AND THE  
LONGLINE INDUSTRY**
**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 2003*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce this important piece of conservation legislation. In the last session of Congress the Resources Committee worked hard to report

out, my good friend from Maryland and Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. GILCHREST's bill, H.R. 4749, the Magnuson-Stevens Act Amendments of 2002. While I was pleased with many of the provisions, I felt the bycatch section could be strengthened and was successful in getting a provision added to H.R. 4749 addressing the concerns I still have today, with regard to the amount of bycatch of white marlin by the domestic longline industry, which is why I am introducing this bill today.

This bill creates a closed area in the mid-Atlantic that protects marlin from being caught by longlines, when marlin are the most prevalent in those waters. This area consists of the entire Mid-Atlantic Conservation Zone for Highly Migratory Species and closes the upper zone July 15 through September 1, and closes the lower zone from August 15 through October 1. The bill allows for the maximum fishing effort by the longline industry consistent with the conservation.

I continue to be concerned about this species because stocks domestically and internationally have continued to rapidly decline. On September 4, 2001, an environmental group petitioned the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to list Atlantic white marlin under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. On December 19, 2001, NMFS found that the Atlantic white marlin petition presents substantial scientific and commercial information indicating that a listing of Atlantic white marlin may be warranted.

On September 4, 2002, NMFS determined that the species does not warrant being listed at this time. However, the most recent stock assessment indicates the total Atlantic stock population had declined to less than 12 percent of its maximum sustainable yield level; current fishing mortality was estimated to be at least seven times higher than the maximum sustainable level; over fishing had taken place for over three decades and the stock is less productive than previously estimated, with a maximum sustainable yield of less than 1300 metric tons. The bottom line—this species needs an immediate strong conservation measure or it may disappear forever.

I have for many years been very concerned about the dramatic drop in population of this species, and the fact that NMFS even considered listing it confirms my concerns have not been unfounded. I am therefore introducing this piece of legislation as it is critical we continue to make every possible effort to save this species from extinction, which is a distinct possibility should nothing be done to stop the tremendous amount of bycatch.

It is so important we work together to conserve all species, and the dramatic drop in population of white marlin sends a strong message that if we do nothing the potential for other species to be in equal jeopardy is almost guaranteed. Our oceans could well be void of many species we now enjoy and take for granted if we do not take aggressive steps to halt their disappearance now, before it's too late.

It is of the utmost importance that today, more than ever, we work diligently to ensure our world's fisheries populations are maintained at sustainable levels. If we fail to protect them, there are some species that may disappear forever, which would be tragic.

THE "SENATOR PAUL WELLSTONE  
MENTAL HEALTH EQUITABLE  
TREATMENT ACT OF 2003"

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 2003*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, despite the will of the American people, despite the will of bipartisan majorities in Congress, despite the insistence of the President of the United States and the maxims of decency, and fairness, a mental health parity bill has yet to be enacted.

That is why, today, with Senators DOMENICI and KENNEDY, and Congressman Jim RAMSTAD, I am again introducing the Senator Paul Wellstone Mental Health Equitable Treatment Act of 2003. This bill has been named in honor of the late Senator Paul Wellstone who fought hard for the cause of equal opportunity for all Americans.

The Wellstone Parity Act is, at its core, a civil rights bill. It recognizes that the right to basic healthcare for millions of Americans continues to be violated due to lingering bigotry. It reflects the values on which this country was built, principles of inclusion and opportunity for all Americans.

This bill will help tens of millions of our fellow countrymen and women who suffer from mental illnesses gain needed access to treatment. Treatment, which they currently are denied and have been for quite some time. This bill is based on parity provisions in the Federal Employee Health Benefit Plan (FEHBP), which Members of Congress, other federal employees, and their families already have.

Specifically, it requires that group health plans, which choose to provide mental health benefits not impose any treatment limits or financial requirements for mental health care unless comparable treatment limits or financial requirements are imposed for physical health benefits.

With that said, there has, unfortunately, been a lot of misinformation circulated with regards to this bill. Therefore, it is important that I clarify what this bill does not do.

It does not require health plans to cover treatment of mental illnesses. It only applies if they choose to include mental health benefits.

It does not prevent group health plans from managing benefits as a means to contain costs, and to monitor and improve the quality of care. In fact, it specifically protects insurers' right to apply management techniques.

It does not mandate coverage of specific mental health services, nor does it allow endless "Woody Allen-like" psychoanalysis for every beneficiary. This bill unambiguously allows plans to make medical necessity determinations so that care can be provided judiciously.

It does not require parity between two or more employer-sponsored benefits plans. It only requires parity within each individual plan.

It does not require parity for out-of-network benefits, as long as in-network benefits are provided at parity and the plan provides reasonable access to in-network providers and facilities.

Opponents of this bill will say it is too expensive and drives up the cost of healthcare.

The data, however, show otherwise. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has projected that enactment of a parity bill of this kind would result in premium increases of only 0.9%. The collective experience of many states that have passed parity laws, as well as the FEHBP, closely mirrors the CBO projections.

In fact, the CBO estimate may be too high. The CBO projections did not take into account the billions of dollars of savings employers will gain with reduced absenteeism, fewer disability claims, and lower general health services associated with untreated mental illnesses.

The Senator Paul Wellstone Mental Health Equitable Treatment Act of 2003 is not just an instrument to repeal the prohibition on Americans to gain access to affordable and needed mental health care; it is also a bill that addresses an ever-increasing public health crisis in our nation.

Mental illness is our nation's second leading cause of morbidity and mortality. In the United States, severe mental illnesses are more common than cancer, diabetes or heart disease; one in four Americans will suffer from a serious mental disorder in their lifetime; more than 51 million Americans suffer from a mental disorder in a year; 67% of elderly nursing home residents have a diagnosable mental illness; 67% of the population with AIDS will develop a neuropsychiatric disorder; more than ten million children suffer from a serious emotional disorder and more than 30,000 people commit suicide every year.

Each of these statistics has a human face associated with it. Anna Westin of Chaska, Minnesota suffered from a serious eating disorder that required inpatient hospitalization. When her insurance company told her hospital that her mental health benefits had been exhausted, she was prematurely discharged and sent home. One month later, after receiving this inadequate medical care, she committed suicide. Anna is just one of many Americans victimized by the cruelty of medical discrimination.

Discrimination is a discarded idea from the past. Yet, in certain sectors of our society it continues to thrive like a malignant cancer infecting and feeding off the soul of our nation. For the sake of our parents, our grandparents, our children, our neighbors, and ourselves, we must finally excise this cancer from our society.

In the 19th century, famed novelist and poet Victor Hugo wrote: "There's one thing stronger than all the armies of the world: And that is an idea whose time has come."

The time for mental health parity has arrived. I want to thank my colleagues for the strong bipartisan support this legislation has received, and I look forward to finally removing this dreadful stain of discrimination that defiles the spirit of America.

RECOGNITION OF MATTHEW  
ISADORE REYES

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 2003*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Matthew Isadore Reyes, a very

special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 314, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Matthew has been very active with his troop, participating in summer camp at H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation and earning the status of Brave in the tribe of Mic-O-Say. During the six years he has been involved in scouting, he has earned 38 merit badges and is Brotherhood Member of The Order of the Arrow. Matthew also has been honored for his numerous scouting achievements, earning the rank of Patrol Leader of the Panther Patrol and Runner at Camp Naish.

For his Eagle Scout project, Matthew built two cedar benches and planted a tree for the Rolling Hills Community Church. He was able to get all of the materials for his project donated.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Matthew Isadore Reyes for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

TRIBUTE TO IRVIN WHITTAKER

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 2003*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of Black History Month, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the many accomplishments of distinguished African-Americans in Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

Irvin Whittaker is a native of Carrollton County. Although many close to Mr. Whittaker felt that education should not be his primary focus, he had a strong desire to complete high school. With money that he saved from sharecropping, Mr. Whittaker moved to Jackson, Mississippi. It was here that he decided to enter Lanier High School. During High School, Mr. Whittaker became part of the active reserves and spent six months in the Army. In 1959, he re-entered high school at Marshall High School where he started to play basketball. While playing he was noticed by a coach and was offered a scholarship to Mississippi Industrial College.

Upon graduating, Mr. Whittaker's professional career in education began. In 1963, he was appointed as a teacher at Old Salem High School in Ashland, Mississippi. Mr. Whittaker was then appointed as principal of Marshall High School where he served until 1968. In 1968, Mr. Whittaker became assistant principal at Amanda Elzy High School. After serving for two years, Mr. Whittaker later became the principal. In 1983, he was asked by the Superintendent of Leflore County Schools to serve as Assistant Superintendent. In 1991, Mr. Whittaker was elected to the office of the County Superintendent, an office which he held until his retirement in 2000.